

cosinapis had been validly published by von Hayek⁷ in the meantime. Schulz was wrong both as to the generic and to the specific names. We agree then, with Dandy, that the species is to be referred to by the name *Rhyncosinapis cheiranthos* (Vill.) Dandy.

The specimen that evoked the above was collected by Harry E. Ahles, No. 42855, with J. A. Duke, June 7, 1958, roadside, 1.8 miles southwest of Burnsville on N. C. 197, Yancey County, North Carolina. It was distributed as *Diploaxis muralis*. This is not the first time *Rhyncosinapis cheiranthos* has reached the North American continent. Nearly one hundred years ago when Addison Brown was combing the ballast fillings around New York City for new introductions he found it in Hoboken, New Jersey.⁸ I have examined Brown's specimens and they are correctly identified. At first, he used the name *Brassica monensis*, but later made the correction to *B. cheiranthos*. This species apparently did not gain a continuing foothold in our flora at that time and we have seen no evidence of its presence from then until that provided by the North Carolina collection cited above. The fact that this came from a roadside habitat far inland from a coastal port indicates that the species may well be on its way to becoming a part of our weedy flora. — REED C. ROLLINS, GRAY HERBARIUM OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

AN ALBINO FRUITED FORM OF GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS

On September 11, 1958, I stopped my car in a temporary parking place opposite the Naval Facilities Station at Tom Nevers Head, Nantucket Island, Mass. As I left the car, I noticed that the front wheels were on a luxuriant bed of *Gaultheria procumbens* L. Intrigued by the robust appearance of the plants, I made a closer inspection of them. To my surprise, I discovered that the fruits were a creamy white with many of them being almost pure white.

Outside the perimeter of this bed of albino-fruited plants, there was a far greater area matted solidly with the usual red-fruited form. The fruits, flowers, and foliage of these plants were considerably smaller by comparison. Several

⁷Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 27: 260. 1911.

⁸Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 7: 123. 1880.

finger-like drifts of the more robust albino-fruited plants extended well into the area of the red-fruited plants showing that soil conditions played no major part in the dwarf condition of the latter.

Gaultheria procumbens L., forma *leucocarpa* MacKeever. Differt ab planta typica in fructibus albis. This form is similar to the species except for its albino fruits.

The type specimen, N309, was collected by *Frank C. MacKeever* at Tom Nevers Head, Nantucket Island, Mass., August 12, 1959, and is deposited in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

It may be of interest to write something of the history of this plant. My first encounter with it took place on my first visit to the island and I had then no intentions of doing a floristic study of the plant-life there. For that reason I collected only enough material to serve as voucher specimens, the two specimens being given the reassigned collection number N1 and deposited in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden, and in the herbarium of the Museum of Natural Science, Nantucket, Mass.

Upon realizing that this plant was a new form, I wished I had more sets of the original collection to present to other institutions. Therefore, on August 12, 1959, I recollected it in order that a set of this number, N309, could be presented as an isotype to Gray Herbarium, Cambridge, Mass.; Department of Agriculture, Plant Research Institute, Ottawa, Ont., Canada; and Instituto de Botanico, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The sets of N309, now deposited in the above mentioned institutions, were collected from the same group of plants as those of N1. However, the fruits of N1 are somewhat more mature than those of N309, as N1 was collected later in the season.

On September 21, 1960, I took the Nantucket Garden Club for "a nature hike". We visited the station of *f. leucocarpa* only to find great piles of dirt and debris spread over the colony. A few albino-fruited plants were found, but the fruits possessed somewhat of "a blush" on the more exposed surfaces. These "blushed" fruits were not as white as those of the original collections. However, it does seem certain that the albino fruited plants were not completely destroyed.

— FRANK C. MACKEEVER, NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.